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**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

mailroom@bskb.com

*-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --*

## Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE *3* MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

## Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *19 June 2009*.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**.  2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

## Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1,2,4,6-9,11,16,21-23,26,28,29,31,32,34,35,41 and 43* is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1,2,4,6-9,11,16,21-23,26,28,29,31,32,34,35,41 and 43* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

## Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

## Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a)☐ All   b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

      1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

      2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

      3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

**Attachment(s)**

1)☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2)☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3)☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date *3/4/09*.

4)☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .

5)☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application

6)☐ Other: _____.

## DETAILED ACTION

### *Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114*

A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in

37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is

eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e)

has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to

37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on May 22, 2009 has been entered.

### *Summary and Status of Claims*

1.      This Office Action is in response to Applicant's reply filed June 19, 2009.

2.      Claims 3, 5, 10, 17, 24, 40, and 42 are cancelled.

3.      Claims 1, 2, 4, 6-9, 11, 16, 19, 21-23, 26, 28, 29, 31, 32, 34, 35, 41, and 43 are pending.

4.      Claims 1, 2, 4, 6-9, 11, 16, 19, 21-23, 26, 28, 29, 31, 32, 34, 35, 41, and 43 are rejected

under 35 U.S.C. 251.

5.      Claims 1, 2, 4, 6-9, 11, 16, 19, 21-23, 26, 28, 29, 31, 32, 34, 35, 41, and 43 are rejected

under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph.

6.      Claims 1, 2, 4, 6-9, 11, 16, 19, 21-23, 26, 28, 29, 31, 32, 34, 35, 41 and 43 are rejected

under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Case et al. (US Patent 5,280,572) in view of

Ohno (US Patent 5,541,663) of record.

7.      The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. Code not included in this action can be found

in a prior Office action.

*Claim Objections*

8.      Claims 1, 4 and 7 are objected to because of the following informalities:

9.      In claim 1, line 11, "font defined the first font data" should be changed to --font defined

by the first font data--.

10.     In claim 4, line 11, "font defined the first font data" should be changed to --font defined

by the first font data--.

11.     In claim 7, line 4, "on predetermined area" should be changed to --on a predetermined

area--.

12.     In claim 7, line 6, "recoded" should be --recorded--.

Appropriate correction is required.


*New Matter – 35 U.S.C. 251*

13.     **Claims 1, 2, 4, 6-9, 11, 16, 19, 21-23, 26, 28, 29, 31, 32, 34, 35, 41, and 43 are rejected**

**under 35 U.S.C. 251** as being based upon new matter added to the patent for which reissue is

sought.  The added material which is not supported by the prior patent is as follows.

14.     Applicant's amendment to the specification and the abstract contain features that are

considered new matter.  In particular, the abstract discusses (1) an optical disc player, which was

previously a DVD player.  The amendment to the specification discusses feature (1) noted above.

15.     As a result of the amendments to the Specification and abstract containing new matter,

the amendments will not be entered.

## *Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112*

16.     The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

> The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

17.     **Claims 1, 2, 4, 6-9, 11, 16, 19, 21-23, 26, 28, 29, 31, 32, 34, 35, 41, and 43 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph**, as failing to comply with the written description requirement.  The claims contains subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventor(s), at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention.

18.     Applicant's amendment to the specification and the abstract contain features that are considered new matter.  In particular, the abstract discusses an optical disc player, which was previously a DVD player.

19.     These feature was not described or discussed in the original specification and is therefore considered new matter.  The rejected claims contain the aforementioned feature and are therefore rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph.

20.     The prior art rejections to claims 1, 2, 4, 6-9, 11, 16, 19, 21-23, 26, 28, 29, 31, 32, 34, 35, 41, and 43 below are made as best understood in light of the rejection under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph addressed above.

*Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103*

21.     **Claims 1, 2, 4, 6-9, 11, 16, 19, 21-23, 26, 28, 29, 31, 32, 34, 35, 41 and 43 are rejected**

**under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Case et al. (US Patent 5,280,572) (Case)**

**in view of Ohno (US Patent 5,541,663) of record.**

22.     In regards to **claim 1**, Case discloses a character display apparatus for an optical disc

player, the apparatus comprising:

    a.      a detection and separation unit to detect if recorded data on an optical disc

    includes a first font data, and to separate said first font data from the detected recorded

    data if the first font data is recorded on the optical disc (Case at col. 3, lines 21-32);

    b.      a first memory area to store the first font data output from said detection and

    separation unit (Case at col. 3, lines 26-32);

    c.      a character generation unit to selectively generate character signals for characters

    of a selected language of a subtitle to have a font defined by the first font data (Case at

    col. 3, lines 21-32); and

    d.      a controller coupled to the character generation unit, to cause the character

    generation unit to selectively generate the character signals for the characters of the

    selected language for character subtitle processing selected from multiple languages to be

    used in the character subtitle processing (Case at col. 4, lines 24-8; col. 10, lines 7-29),

    e.      wherein the first font data is separate from the characters of the selected language

    before the character generation unit generates the character signals of the selected

    language.  Case at col. 4, lines 55-67.

23.     Case does not expressly disclose a second memory area to store second font data that is separate from the first font data stored in the first memory area, and to define the characters by the second font data if the first font data is not recorded on the optical disc.

24.     Ohno discloses a font ROM storing character patterns that are used to generate characters for display on the screen with video images stored on a laser disc.  Ohno at Fig. 4, element 2; col. 3, lines 54-60; col. 4, lines 1-17.

25.     Case and Ohno are analogous art because they are both directed toward the field of font and character display from an optical medium.

26.     At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the apparatus of Case by adding a second memory area to store second font data that is separate from the first font data stored in the first memory area, as taught by Ohno, and to define the characters by the second font data if the first font data is not recorded on the optical disc.

27.     The motivation for adding the second memory would have been to provide additional language support without taking up space on the medium.  The motivation for defining the characters using the second font data if the first font data is not recorded would have been to provide a backup font in cases where a particular language font is not included on the medium.


28.     In regards to **claim 2**, Case in view of Ohno discloses the character display apparatus according to claim 1, wherein said detection and separation unit comprises:

        a.      a pickup to detect the recorded data including said first font data from said optical disc, and to output the detected recorded data as output signals (Case at fig. 2, element 27);

   b.        a high frequency processing unit to process the output signals of said pickup, and

to output video data signals (Case at fig. 2, element 27); and

   c.        a data separation unit to separate said first font data from the output video data

signals of said high frequency unit, and to output the separated first font data (Case at

Fig. 2, element 29; col. 3, lines 21-32),

   d.        wherein said controller controls said high frequency processing unit, said data

separation unit, said memory and said character generation unit.  Case at Fig. 2, element

27.

29.     In regards to **claim 4**, Case discloses a method of controlling an optical disc player,

comprising:

   a.        detecting if recorded data on an optical disc includes first font data (Case at col. 3,

lines 20-32)

   b.        processing the recorded data and outputting output signals including video data

and the first font data (Case at col. 3, lines 20-32);

   c.        separating said first font data form the output signals and outputting the separated

first font data, if the first font data exists on the optical disc (Case at col. 3, lines 20-32);

   d.        storing the first font data in a first memory area (Case at col. 11, lines 13-6);

   e.        selectively generating, via a character generation device, character signals for

characters of a selected language for a subtitle to have a font defined by the first font data

if the first font data exists on the optical disc (Case at col. 3, lines 21-32; col. 4, lines 55-

67); and

f.        outputting said character signals of the characters for the selected language for

character subtitle processing (Case at Fig. 2, element 31),

g.        wherein the first font data is separate from the characters of the selected language

before the outputting step outputs the character signals of the selected language.  Case at

col. 4, lines 55-67.


30.        Case does not expressly disclose a second font data stored in a second memory area being

separate from said first font data and to have a font defined by the second font data if the first

font data does not exist on the optical disc.

31.        Ohno discloses a font ROM storing character patterns that are used to generate characters

for display on the screen with video images stored on a laser disc.  Ohno at Fig. 4, element 2; col.

3, lines 54-60; col. 4, lines 1-17.

32.        Case and Ohno are analogous art because they are both directed toward the field of font

and character display from an optical medium.

33.        At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art

to modify the method of Case by adding the steps to store second font data that is separate from

the first font data stored in the first memory area, as taught by Ohno, and to define the characters

by the second font data if the first font data is not recorded on the optical disc.

34.        The motivation for adding the second memory would have been to provide additional

language support without taking up space on the medium.  The motivation for defining the

characters using the second font data if the first font data is not recorded would have been to

provide a backup font in cases where a particular language font is not included on the medium.

35.     In regards to **claim 6**, Case discloses a method of controlling an optical disc player, the

method comprising:

      a.      detecting whether first font data corresponding to at least some of multiple

      languages to be used in character subtitle processing are recorded in an optical disc (Case

      at col. 3, lines 20-32);

      b.      storing the first font data in a first memory area, if the first font data

      corresponding to characters of languages for the character subtitle processing are stored

      in said optical disc (Case at col. 3, lines 20-32);

      c.      selectively outputting character signals for characters of a selected language for

      the character subtitle processing when one of said multiple languages is selected to have a

      font defined by the first font data if the first font data are recorded on the optical disc

      (Case at col. 3, lines 20-32);

      d.      wherein the first font data is separate from the characters of the selected language

      before the outputting step outputs the character signals of the selected language.  Case at

      col. 4, lines 55-67.

36.     Case does not expressly disclose second font data stored in a second memory area being

separate from said first font data, said second font data being stored before said first font data

and to have a font defined by the second font data if the first font data of the selected language

are not recorded on said optical disc.

37.     Ohno discloses a font ROM storing character patterns that are used to generate characters
for display on the screen with video images stored on a laser disc.  Ohno at Fig. 4, element 2; col.
3, lines 54-60; col. 4, lines 1-17.

38.     Case and Ohno are analogous art because they are both directed toward the field of font
and character display from an optical medium.

39.     At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art
to modify the method of Case by adding the steps to store second font data stored in a second
memory area being separate from said first font data, said second font data being stored before
said first font data, as taught by Ohno, and to have a font defined by the second font data if the
first font data of the selected language are not recorded on said optical disc

40.     The motivation for adding the second memory would have been to provide additional
language support without taking up space on the medium.  The motivation for defining the
characters using the second font data if the first font data is not recorded would have been to
provide a backup font in cases where a particular language font is not included on the medium.

41.     In regards to **claim 7**, Case discloses a character display apparatus for an optical disc
player, the apparatus comprising:

    a.     a detector to detect whether first font data to be used in character subtitle

    processing is recorded on a predetermined area of an optical disc (Case at fig. 2, element

    27);

b.      a data separator to separate said first font data from recorded data including video

data and the first font data on the optical disc when the detector detects the first font data

is recorded on the optical disc (Case at Fig. 2, element 27; element 31);

c.      a first memory area to store the separated first font data (Case at col. 3, lines 20-

32);

d.      a character generator to generate character signals for characters of a selected

language for the character subtitle processing from stored first or second font data (Case

at Fig. 2, element 31); and

e.      a controller to cause the character generator to generate selectively the character

signals for the characters of the selected language for the character subtitle processing to

have a font defined by the first font data if the first font data are recorded on the optical

disc (Case at col. 3, lines 20-32),

f.      wherein the first font data is separate from the characters of the selected language

before the outputting step outputs the character signals of the selected language.  Case at

col. 4, lines 55-67.

42.     Case does not expressly disclose a second font data stored in a second memory area being

separate from said first font data and to have a font defined by the second font data if the

additional contents data do not include the first font data.

43.     Ohno discloses a font ROM storing character patterns that are used to generate characters

for display on the screen with video images stored on a laser disc.  Ohno at Fig. 4, element 2; col.

3, lines 54-60; col. 4, lines 1-17.

44.    Case and Ohno are analogous art because they are both directed toward the field of font

and character display from an optical medium.

45.    At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art

to modify the apparatus of Case by adding a second font data stored in a second memory area

being separate from said first font data, said second font data being stored before said first font

data, as taught by Ohno, and to have a font defined by the second font data if the first font data of

the selected language are not recorded on said optical disc

46.    The motivation for adding the second memory would have been to provide additional

language support without taking up space on the medium.  The motivation for defining the

characters using the second font data if the first font data is not recorded would have been to

provide a backup font in cases where a particular language font is not included on the medium.


47.    In regards to **claim 8**, Case in view of Ohno discloses the character display apparatus

according to claim 7, wherein the first memory is a random access memory (Case at col. 3, lines

20-32) and the second memory is a read only memory.  Ohno at col. 3, lines 54-60.


48.    In regards to **claim 9**, Case discloses a method of controlling an optical disc player, the

method comprising:

   a.    selecting a language for character subtitle processing from multiple languages

   (Case at col. 8, lines 49-60);

   b.    detecting if first font data is recorded on a disc (Case at col. 3, lines 20-32);

c.        separating said first font data from other data read from the disc if the first font

data is recoded on the disc (Case at col. 4, lines 55-67; col. 8, lines 49-60);

d.        storing the separated first font data in a first memory area (Case at col. 3, lines 20-

32); and

e.        selectively generating character signals for characters of the selected language to

be used in the character subtitle processing to have a font defined by the first font data if

the first font data are recorded on the disc (Case at col. 3, lines 20-32; col. 8, lines 40-5),

f.        wherein the first font data is separate from the characters of the selected language

before the generating step outputs the character signals of the selected language.  Case at

col. 4, lines 55-67.

49.    Case does not expressly disclose a second font data stored in a second memory area being

separate from said first font data and to have a font defined by the second font data if the

additional contents data do not include the first font data.

50.    Ohno discloses a font ROM storing character patterns that are used to generate characters

for display on the screen with video images stored on a laser disc.  Ohno at Fig. 4, element 2; col.

3, lines 54-60; col. 4, lines 1-17.

51.    Case and Ohno are analogous art because they are both directed toward the field of font

and character display from an optical medium.

52.    At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art

to modify the method of Case by adding the steps to store second font data stored in a second

memory area being separate from said first font data, said second font data being stored before

said first font data, as taught by Ohno, and to have a font defined by the second font data if the

first font data of the selected language are not recorded on said optical disc

53.     The motivation for adding the second memory would have been to provide additional

language support without taking up space on the medium.  The motivation for defining the

characters using the second font data if the first font data is not recorded would have been to

provide a backup font in cases where a particular language font is not included on the medium.


54.     In regards to **claim 11**, Case discloses a system for generating character signals for a

selected language of a subtitle recorded in an optical disc, the system comprising:

      a.     an optical pickup to read recorded data on the optical disc (Case at fig. 2, element

27);

      b.     a data processor to detect if the recorded data includes first font data to be used in

the character subtitle processing and to process the first font data (Case at Fig. 2, element

27; col. 8, lines 40-5);

      c.     a first memory area to store the first font data (Case at col. 3, lines 20-32);

      d.     a character generator to generate the character signals for characters of the

selected language for the character subtitle processing from the first font data (Case at

Fig. 2, element 31); and

      e.     a controller to cause the character generator to selectively generate the character

signals for the characters of the selected language to have a font defined by the first font

data if the first font data are recorded on the optical disc (Case at col. 8, lines 40-5, 49-

64),

f.      wherein the first font data is separate from the characters of the selected language

before the controller outputs the character signals of the selected language.  Case at col.

4, lines 55-67.

55.     Case does not expressly disclose a second font data stored in a second memory area being

separate from said first font data and to have a font defined by the second font data if the

additional contents data do not include the first font data.

56.     Ohno discloses a font ROM storing character patterns that are used to generate characters

for display on the screen with video images stored on a laser disc.  Ohno at Fig. 4, element 2; col.

3, lines 54-60; col. 4, lines 1-17.

57.     Case and Ohno are analogous art because they are both directed toward the field of font

and character display from an optical medium.

58.     At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art

to modify the system of Case by adding the steps to store second font data stored in a second

memory area being separate from said first font data, said second font data being stored before

said first font data, as taught by Ohno, and to have a font defined by the second font data if the

first font data of the selected language are not recorded on said optical disc

59.     The motivation for adding the second memory would have been to provide additional

language support without taking up space on the medium.  The motivation for defining the

characters using the second font data if the first font data is not recorded would have been to

provide a backup font in cases where a particular language font is not included on the medium.

60.     In regards to **claim 16**, Case discloses an apparatus for an additional contents display of

an optical disc player, the apparatus comprising:

    a.        a detector to detect additional contents data associated with a main title of an

optical disc, and to detect if the additional contents data include a first font data (Case at

col. 3, lines 20-32; Fig. 2, element 27);

    b.        a first memory area to store said additional contents data (Case at col. 3, lines 20-

32);

    c.        a processor to process said additional contents data stored in said first memory to

generate specific presentation data (Case at Fig 2, element 27; col. 3, lines 20-32; col. 4,

lines 55-67); and

    d.        a controller to control the processor to selectively process said additional contents

data to display a specific content associated with said main title by using said specific

presentation data and to have a font defined by the first font data if the additional contents

data includes the first font data (Case at col. 3, lines 20-32),

    e.        wherein the first font data is different than character data of the specific

presentation data.  Case at col. 4, lines 55-67.

61.     Case does not expressly disclose a second font data stored in a second memory area being

separate from said first font data and to have a font defined by the second font data if the

additional contents data do not include the first font data.

62.     Ohno discloses a font ROM storing character patterns that are used to generate characters

for display on the screen with video images stored on a laser disc.  Ohno at Fig. 4, element 2; col.

3, lines 54-60; col. 4, lines 1-17.

63.    Case and Ohno are analogous art because they are both directed toward the field of font

and character display from an optical medium.

64.    At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art

to modify the apparatus of Case by adding a second font data stored in a second memory area

being separate from said first font data, said second font data being stored before said first font

data, as taught by Ohno, and to have a font defined by the second font data if the first font data of

the selected language are not recorded on said optical disc

65.    The motivation for adding the second memory would have been to provide additional

language support without taking up space on the medium.  The motivation for defining the

characters using the second font data if the first font data is not recorded would have been to

provide a backup font in cases where a particular language font is not included on the medium.


66.    In regards to **claims 19 and 26**, Case in view of Ohno discloses wherein said first

memory is a random access memory. Case at col. 3, lines 20-32.

67.    In regards to **claim 21**, Case in view of Ohno discloses the apparatus according to claim

16, wherein said second font data is stored in a second memory, the second memory being a read

only memory.  Ohno at Fig. 4, element 2; col. 3, lines 54-9.

68.    In regards to **claim 22**, Case in view of Ohno discloses the apparatus according to claim

16, wherein said processor is a character generator to generate character signals for characters for

displaying a selected language on the basis of said first or second font data.  Case at col. 4, lines

55-67; Fig 2, element 31.

69.     In regards to **claim 23,** Case discloses a method for an additional contents display of an

optical disc player, the method comprising:

      a.      detecting additional contents data associated with a main title of an optical disc,

and detecting if the additional contents data include first font data (Case at col. 3, lines

20-32);

      b.      storing said additional contents data in a first memory area (Case at col. 3, lines

20-32);

      c.      processing said stored additional contents data to selectively generate specific

presentation data to have a font defined by the first font data if the additional contents

data include the first font data (Case at col. 3, lines 20-32); and

      d.      outputting the specific presentation data for display a specific content associated

with said main title by using said specific presentation data (Case at col. 4, lines 55-67),

      e.      wherein the first font data is different than character data of the specific

presentation data.  Case at col. 4, lines 55-67.

70.     Case does not expressly disclose a second font data stored in a second memory area being

separate from said first font data and to have a font defined by the second font data if the

additional contents data do not include the first font data.

71.     Ohno discloses a font ROM storing character patterns that are used to generate characters

for display on the screen with video images stored on a laser disc.  Ohno at Fig. 4, element 2; col.

3, lines 54-60; col. 4, lines 1-17.

72.     Case and Ohno are analogous art because they are both directed toward the field of font

and character display from an optical medium.

73.     At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art

to modify the method of Case by adding the steps to store second font data stored in a second

memory area being separate from said first font data, said second font data being stored before

said first font data, as taught by Ohno, and to have a font defined by the second font data if the

first font data of the selected language are not recorded on said optical disc

74.     The motivation for adding the second memory would have been to provide additional

language support without taking up space on the medium.  The motivation for defining the

characters using the second font data if the first font data is not recorded would have been to

provide a backup font in cases where a particular language font is not included on the medium.


75.     In regards to **claim 28**, Case in view of Ohno discloses the method according to claim 23,

wherein said second memory is a read only memory.  Ohno at Fig. 4, element 2; col. 3, lines 54-

9.

76.     In regards to **claim 29**, Case in view of Ohno discloses the method according to claim 23,

where said processing is performed to generate character signals for characters for displaying a

selected language on the basis of first or second font data.  Case at col. 4, lines 55-67; Fig. 2,

element 31.

77.     In regards to **claim 31**, Case in view of Ohno discloses the method according to claim 24,

further comprising reproducing video management information from the optical disc (Case at

col. 8, lines 49-60), wherein the video management information includes information indicating

whether or not the first font data are recorded on the optical disc.  Case at col. 8, lines 48-9.

78.     In regards to **claim 32**, Case in view of Ohno discloses the method according to claim 31, wherein the video management information further includes information on a location of the first font data on the optical disc.  Case at col. 3, lines 61-6.

79.     In regards to **claim 34**, Case in view of Ohno discloses the apparatus according to claim 16, further comprising a pickup unit to reproduce video management information from the optical disc (Case at Fig. 2, element 27), the video management information including information indicating whether or not the first font data are recorded on the optical disc.  Case at col. 8, lines 48-9.

80.     In regards to **claim 35**, Case in view of Ohno discloses the apparatus according to claim 34, wherein the video management information further includes information on a location of the first font data on the optical disc.  Case at col. 3, lines 61-6.

81.     In regards to **claim 41**, Case in view of Ohno discloses the apparatus according to claim 16, wherein said specific presentation data is text subtitle for the main title.  Case at col. 4, lines 64-7.

82.     In regards to **claim 43**, Case in view of Ohno discloses the method according to claim 23, wherein said specific presentation data is text subtitle for the main title.  Case at col. 4, lines 64-7.


### *Response to Amendment*

**Objection to claim 17 for Minor Informalities**

83.     Claim 17 is cancelled rendering the objection moot.

*Response to Arguments*

**Rejection of Claims 1-6, 9, 10, 16, 17, 21-24, 26, 28, 29, 31, 32, 34, 35, and 40-43 under 35**

**U.S.C 112, First and Second Paragraph**

84.     Claims 3, 5, 10, 17, 24, 40, and 42 are cancelled rendering the rejection to them moot.

85.     In regards to the rejection under 112, first paragraph, the rejection was based on the

attempted amendment to the Specification filed by Applicant (which was not entered).  The

amendment added several features (1)-(4), which the Examiner believed was new matter.  In

regards to feature (1), Applicant argues that claim 1 of the issued Patent 6,253,221 was directed

to an optical disc player.  While this is true, support for a limitation in a claim is derived from the

original disclosure.  At the moment, it is unclear what the original claims were directed to.  In

addition, the entire specification of the issued '221 Patent is directed to a DVD player.  Mentions

of "disc" in the disclosure are obviously directed to a DVD disc since there is no mention or

suggestion of other types of discs.  In addition, claim 1 of the '221 Patent being directed to an

"optical disc player," when read in light of the specification of the '221 Patent is interpreted as a

DVD player.  Applicant's attempted amendment to the Specification to change occurrences of

DVD player to "optical disc player" is an attempt to broaden the scope of the claims to include

other types of optical discs.  The addition of other types of optical discs within the scope of the

claims, constitutes new matter, thereby requiring the rejection under 112, first paragraph.  In

regards to features (2) – (4), Applicant's arguments are persuasive.  However, since feature (1)

remains at issue, the rejection of claims 1, 2, 4, 6, 9, 16, 21-23, 26, 28, 29, 31, 32, 34, 35, 41, and

43 under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph is maintained.  In addition, upon further consideration,

the remaining pending claims are also rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph because they

also contain feature (1) in a various forms. Since the rejection under 112, first paragraph is maintained, the specification amendment remains un-entered. To overcome this rejection, Applicant is required to either show support in the original disclosure for other types of optical discs and optical disc players or withdraw the specification amendment and acknowledge the optical disc player and optical disc of the claims correspond to a DVD player and a DVD disc respectively as described in the original disclosure.

In regards to the rejection under 112, second paragraph, Applicant's amendment to claims 32 and 35 is acknowledged. The rejection to claims 32 and 35 under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph is withdrawn.


**Rejection of claims 1-6, 9, 10, 16, 17, 19, 21-24, 26, 28, 29, 31, 32, 34, 35, and 40-43 under 35 U.S.C. 251**

86.     Claims 3, 5, 10, 17, 24, 40, and 42 are cancelled rendering the rejection to them moot.

87.     As discussed above with respect to the rejection under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, feature (1) of the original rejection is still in dispute. Therefore, the rejection of claims 1, 2, 4, 6, 9, 16, 21-23, 26, 28, 29, 31, 32, 34, 35, 41, and 43 under 35 U.S.C. 251 is maintained for the same reasons. In addition, the remaining pending claims are also rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph because they also contain feature (1) in a various forms.


**Rejection of claims 1, 2, 4, and 9 under 35 U.S.C. 102(e)**

88.     Applicant's arguments in regards to the rejections to claims 1, 2, 4, and 9 under 35 U.S.C. 102(e), have been fully considered and they are persuasive. Consequently, the rejection of

claims 1, 2, 4, and 9 under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) is withdrawn. However, upon further consideration,

new grounds of rejection are set forth above as necessitated by Applicant's amendment.

**Rejection of claims 3, 5-8, 10, 11, 16, 17, 19, 21-24, 26, 28, 29, 31, 32, 34, 35, and 40-43**

**under 35 U.S.C. 103(a)**

89.     Claims 3, 5, 10, 17, 24, 40, and 42 are cancelled rendering the rejection to them moot.

90.     Applicant does not present any additional arguments in regards to the rejection of claims

6-8, 11, 16, 19, 21-23, 26, 28, 29, 31, 32, 34, 35, 41, and 43 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) and instead

relies on the arguments presented in regards to the rejection under 35 U.S.C. 102. As a result,

the rejection of claims 6-8, 11, 16, 19, 21-23, 26, 28, 29, 31, 32, 34, 35, 41, and 43 is under 35

U.S.C. 103(a) is maintained.

*Conclusion*

91.     Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the

examiner should be directed to Michael Le whose telephone number is 571-272-7970. The

examiner can normally be reached on Mon-Thurs : 9:30am-6pm, Fri: 8am-4:30pm.

92.     If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, Don Wong can be reached on 571-272-1834. The fax phone number for the

organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

93.     Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent

Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications

may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished

applications is available through Private PAIR only.  For more information about the PAIR

system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR

system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).


/Michael  Le/                                              /Hung T Vy/
Examiner, Art Unit 2163                                    Primary Examiner, Art Unit 2163